

## THE BLAINE MOVE.

Something Unknightly Masquerading in  
Glittering Armor.

THE ANTI-HARRISON COHORTS.

A Feeling Which Leads to a Search for  
the True Inward Motive.

A MENACE TO PEACE IN THE PARTY.

Not a Blaine, but an Anti-Harrison  
Fight—A Lukewarmness, and  
Bound by Instructions.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Unfortunately for it, the Blaine movement is not regarded as being exactly what it pretends to be. There is a suspicion that back of it, masquerading in the glittering armor of the "plumed knight," is something unknightly—base. It is doubtful whether the men who are now turning their faces toward Minneapolis, keeping step to Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine, are sincere in their declaration that Mr. Blaine will be nominated; that if nominated he would accept, or if he accepted he would be able physically to stand the labor and harassments of a presidential contest.

This feeling leads to a search for other motives than the Blaine motive in the fight against President Harrison. It is perfectly clear that the Blaine cry has been raised merely to muster a following that can be directed against Harrison. The magic name of the magnetic statesman can be relied on to bring forth both numbers and enthusiasm. It is not improbable that the opponents of Mr. Harrison have in view the possibility of forcing the president out of the fight. They may push Blaine up to the point where a roll-call is the next thing in order. They may menace the peace of the party and the good order of the convention, and all for the purpose of nominating, not Mr. Blaine, but some one who will subvert their individual ends and ambitions. It is necessary to keep in mind that this is an anti-Harrison fight, not a Blaine fight.

The men and the delegates who favor the president's renomination are not violently enthusiastic for him. Some of the three hundred delegates who are instructed for him are bound only by their instructions. It is so with some of the Illinois delegates. They are a degree worse than lukewarm. The backers of the president know this, and they realize that it is a menacing danger. Growing up out of the Blaine movement is therefore a possibility that by threatening Harrison with an undignified defeat the Blaine demonstration may drive him from the field upon the promise that Mr. Blaine, too, will withdraw. That this desperate hope finds lodgment in the bosoms of the Clarkson crowd is apparent. Beyond that point it would be difficult to cast a horoscope. Yet the overweening ambition of Alger is no small factor in this general uproar.

## Old Fort Sutter Gold.

SACRAMENTO, May 31.—The sealed metal receptacle found on the site of old Fort Sutter last week by the contractor who is building a memorial hall there for the native sons of the golden west, who now own the site, contained over \$20,000 worth of gold dust. This find may make a difference in the plans of the hall to be erected. Other deposits of like character are supposed to be buried in the vicinity. It has always been believed that there are considerable sums in dust hidden around the old fort by miners who came down from the mountains in early days and who died or were killed before recovering it. Notably in this supposed to be the case during the cholera plague of the early fifties, when scores died suddenly in and around this historical spot.

## The Epworth League.

OMAHA, May 31.—Yesterday a thorough discussion of the work of the Epworth league was had, and every department of this growing society was carefully investigated and a number of improvements were made in the management of this young but vigorous organization. While the church believes it the best policy to have all the young people go into this one society, yet it will not antagonize any society whose object is the same but whose name is different from that of the Epworth league. Dr. J. F. Berry, the present editor of the Epworth Herald, received 404 out of 430 votes, and was re-elected.

## A Fatal Fire.

BOSTON, May 27.—A fire broke out at about 2 o'clock this morning in the upper part of the Hotel Royal, a cheap lodging house. The fire was quickly subdued by the department, but not before one man was suffocated, and several overcome by smoke or burned. Some 250 lodgers were in this portion of the building. Three were removed to the hospital nearly asphyxiated. Damages \$25,000.

## Republican Rally.

A moderately well filled house listened to a very able address at the Court house last Saturday evening, by Hon. C. W. Fulton of Astoria. Mr. Fulton reviewed the history of the two great parties in their relation to the tariff question and pointed out, by an interesting series of facts and figures, that the United States had always prospered under a high protective tariff. He contended that the United States had a right to take advantage of her situation with relation to other countries as well as to her own natural resources. All parties asked for the exclusion of the Chinese. Why exclude them from the country and yet permit them to dump into it the product of their cheap labor at home? He scored the democratic party for proposing to put wool on the free list and yet tax the manufactured product. The price of wool had not fallen in the United States as it has in other wool producing countries. In March 1892, the same class of wool that brought 19 cents in Philadelphia sold at 10½ cents in Liverpool. He explained the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law and showed how it had increased our exports. Our trade with Cuba has nearly doubled. In January 1891, Cuba bought from us 2,700 sacks of flour and 38,000 from Spain. Under reciprocity in January 1892, we shipped them 64,000 sacks and Spain none. Competition has reduced the price of our home products. There is not a protected article in existence that is not cheaper than it was when we used to buy it abroad. Thirty-eight million dollars are already invested in the tin industry and if protection is continued, in a short time tin will be cheaper than it ever was. The foreigner has no interest in the stars and stripes. Why should he be admitted into the best market in the world without paying for the privilege? If the protective policy is worth anything, it is worth supporting and it was his hearer's duty, to put men on guard devoted to it, as an economic policy.

## LAMPREYS AND SEAL.

Sportiveness of the Latter in Feeding  
Upon the Former.

It is remarked by fishermen that they have never before noticed so many eels. The rocks of the narrow channels at the Dalles through which the water rushes swiftly are lined with lampreys, which in their efforts to ascend the rapids fasten themselves to the rocks as high above the water as they can reach by their sucker-like mouths, and by a vigorous blow on the surface of the stream with their tails propel themselves along "step by step." There are also many seals sporting in the river, on the lookout for the fat salmon. These seals appear to derive a great deal of amusement from catching the lampreys. They will wiggle along up on a ledge of rocks till they find a place where scores of the lampreys are clustered, and then flop off into the water and seize a mouthful of them, and swim gaily down the stream with their heads elevated above the water and their prey writhing and squirming about their jaws. The seals seem to think this great fun, and call to one another and sport about in apparent delight. Lieutenant Taylor, in charge of the work on the Cascade locks, says that there are many seals in that vicinity. They baunt a big eddy opposite the locks, and amuse themselves by swimming up to the head of it and then dodge out into the swift current and are swept down, their sleek heads bobbing around in the torrent. They appear to enjoy this sport as much as boys do sliding down hill. In the wheels at the cascades, in addition to the bluebacks, many chinook salmon and numbers of salmon trout are taken.

## "Lincoln Republican Club."

MOSIER, Or., May 27, 1892.

An organization of republicans was effected at this place last evening having the above title and comprising a membership of some thirty persons. Thomas Harlan was chosen permanent chairman; Milton Harlan, secretary; Robt. Densmore, treasurer and S. D. Fisher, Frank Weidner, John Willberg, Chas. A. Cramer, M. Deitzenmiller, John Singleton, W. E. Husky, Rees Prather and Nathan Sturges, executive committee. The various localities of the district were well represented at the convention and the session was enthusiastic and harmonious. Remarks were made relative to the rapidly-increasing population of this section and the necessity for organized effort to promote thorough republican principles and fitting recognition by the balance of the county and state. At the meeting it was decided to hold a public demonstration in the grove adjoining the town, properly supplied with benches, stand and decorations, on Saturday next at 1 p. m., when the gathering will be addressed by such well known speakers as Hon. C. W. Fulton, of Astoria, Hon. M. P. Isenberg, of Hood River; Hon. W. H. Wilson, Hon. B. S. Huntington and Judge C. N. Thornbury, of The Dalles. After the routine of business was disposed of the meeting adjourned to meet at call of the chairman.

## A Quieting Report.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A dispatch to the secretary of the National republican committee from M. H. De Young, stating in positive terms that the California delegation is favorable to Blaine, had a quieting effect in the camp of the anti-Harrison people.

## OPENED IN SYRACUSE.

The Anti-Snap Democrats of New York  
State in Session.

THE VANDERBILTS FOR CLEVELAND.

They Fear a Western Man, and Want  
to Have Both Tickets Sound.

THEY COULD THEN REST EASY.

Western Men Suspected of Being Loaded  
With Isms Inimical to Rail-  
way Interests.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 1.—The anti-snap democracy of this state met in session here yesterday, in opposition to Tammany, and Hills' midwinter convention. The meeting was called to order by ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles C. Fairchild, chairman of the state committee. Fairchild made a brief speech, in which he spoke of the strength of the movement against Hill and its growth since the convention was called, and said they had only to go on in a spirit of justice, and calmly, to accomplish what he believed would do more for the democratic party in the state of New York than all other political movements in the last generation. Wise ones are of opinion that the convention is backed by the Vanderbilt interests and the railway interests generally, which look with disfavor on Tammany's antagonism of Mr. Cleveland. This belief is founded on the fact that prominent railway officials are supporting the ex-president in a very aggressive manner. While the conclusion is logical, it can hardly be said to have been fully demonstrated as yet. It is safe to assume in support of this view that the Vanderbilts, and other railway owners, have not lost sight of their interests which may be affected by the result in November. They would like to see a safe man on each of the party tickets. They could then rest easy. The western man is what men like the Vanderbilts fear the most. To them the western man is an embodiment of western ideas. He is suspected of being loaded with isms. Drawing millions from the west, the Vanderbilts look with apprehension on any attempt to nominate a candidate for president from the west. It follows, therefore, that Tammany's opposition to Cleveland, inviting as it does the selection of a western man, incurs the disapproval of the Vanderbilts. This, taken in connection with the aggressiveness of the Vanderbilt agents, tends to confirm a belief that they are anxious to see Mr. Cleveland nominated. The anti-snap platform presented to the convention denounces the republican party and the billion dollar congress; contrasts Cleveland's administration favorably; declares that New York shall not be a blank space on the democratic map; then denounces the McKinley act at length in its effect on commercial developments. The silver plank is as follows: We approve of the use of both gold and silver as money, but demand that all dollars whether gold or silver, shall be equal in value to each other, in fact as well as by declaration of law. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver by the United States alone at the existing ratio of 16 to 1 because we do not believe that free coinage at that ratio will produce an equality of real value between the gold and the silver dollar. The platform then takes up the democratic factional fight in New York, and without mentioning names, denounces the methods employed in calling the midwinter convention by Hill's friends.

## A Way to Kill Negroes.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Henry Shelton is pretty well known among the young men of Olive street who take rides with drivers out for a spin through the park. Yesterday Shelton got on the seat of a furniture van with the driver, a friend of his, named Jack. Jack drove for a warehouse on Olive street, whose owner calls it the "Pantechmicon." "How do you pronounce the name of that warehouse of yours?" asked Shelton. "The Pantechmicon," said Jack. Shelton made an effort to repeat the word, gasped and fell sideways off the seat. Jack caught him by the coat with one hand, stopped the horse and let Shelton down to the street. Then, jumping down after him, he found that Shelton was dead. A bloodvessel in his heart had been ruptured. The doctors say it was caused by the effort to pronounce the word. Shelton was colored and ignorant, and it is believed the combination of physical and mental labor involved in the pronunciation was the cause of the rupture.

## Railroad Smashup.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—A Lake Erie passenger train went through a bridge near Fisher station this morning. Nobody was killed, although the passengers were badly shaken up, and the rolling stock considerably damaged.

## Another Letter Coming.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Major Dan Randall, marshal of the District of Columbia, one of the closest personal friends of the president, and probably the most constant visitor at the White House, in Washington or out of it, says: "Mr. Blaine will write another letter. He will again decline to allow his name to go before the Minneapolis convention." As the major spoke so confidently and seriously about Mr. Blaine's intentions, the reporter remarked that he must have some reason for making the statement. "I have," he said, "and I am certain of it. You may quote me as saying it, and you can put it down as certain that the president will be re-nominated on the first ballot."

## The Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Yesterday afternoon the bill to provide for the free coining of silver was taken up in the senate. There were then about a dozen senators on each side of the chamber. Sherman had been in his seat for the preceding half hour waiting for the bill. Teller and Stewart were also present in frequent consultation. Sherman prefaced the speech on the silver bill by saying that he did not regard it as a partisan measure, or a political measure, on which the parties would likely divide. It was largely a local measure. There was no question to be compared with it in importance, or in its effects on the business interests of the country.

## A Rescuer Drowned.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., June 1.—The body of Charles E. Jewett, who was drowned yesterday in attempting to rescue the two Greenville boys in the Kern river, was found last night lodged in the roots of a tree on an island about two miles below the mouth of the canyon. His head was mashed into a jelly. His body was terribly bruised and a leg and arm broken. The body is now lying in the morgue awaiting the arrival of the relatives. Over 100 people are out searching along the river for the remains of the two boys, but thus far not a trace of them has been found. The river still continues very high.

## The South Carolina Style.

NEWBURY, May 31.—Dr. Sampson Pope, Clerk of the senate, a big alliance man and a supporter of Gov. Tillman broke a walking stick over the head of Col. Ellison Keitt, an alliance man, who leads the fight for the third party in this state. Yesterday Keitt had accused Pope of shirking during the war. Pope was arrested. He pleaded guilty and was let off with a small fine.

## Cholera and Famine.

CALCUTTA, May 31.—The cholera at Serinagur, vale of Cashmere, has caused 1,600 deaths in the past week. The panic among the natives was augmented by fire, which destroyed 2,000 houses and rendered 8,000 people homeless. The crops are almost a failure, and food is at famine prices. The Europeans have all fled. The deaths since May 7th have been 2,450.

## Telegraphic Flashes.

Brazil has sold £1,000,000 5 per cent. treasury bonds to the Rothschilds at 97. Count Leo Tolstoi, the well-known writer and philanthropist, is seriously ill in St. Petersburg.

The McMinnville postoffice, and several adjacent buildings were destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Losses \$12,000.

The new Aspinwall steamship Columbia, five days and twenty-three hours from Colon, running at three-quarters speed, making the fastest passage on record, got into quarantine on her maiden trip.

The Western Union telegraph company has arranged to send bulletins from the national conventions, in connection with the associated press, to all parts of the country, and give them to the public free of charge.

Eight European governments have accepted the invitation to participate in the monetary conference. There is no longer any doubt of such meeting. The president will probably transmit the correspondence to congress in a few days.

Iowa's contributions for the starving Russians, has reached its destination. As provisions, etc., were loaded on cars, the cargo made 310 carloads. These were run as express trains, and as soon as loaded, started for the distressed provinces.

Volney V. Ashford and Robert Willcox, well known agitators, were arrested in Honolulu, together with eighteen others, May 21st, after a meeting of the liberal party. They are charged with conspiring to overthrow the present government and to establish a republic.

A Paris dispatch says the Italian court party desires war and is trying to push the country in that direction. King Humbert will soon be compelled to do something to escape a revolution and financial disaster and will do his utmost to induce Germany to open war.

## PLATT IS SARCASTIC.

How Can a Man be a Good Citizen,  
Without Offering

PRAYERS FOR HARRISON'S ELECTION

Thinks it Morally Impossible for any  
one to Oppose him.

ONLY FOR REVENGEFUL MOTIVES.

More Than Willing to Subscribe to En-  
thusiastic Praise of the Admin-  
istration—Other News.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt whose opposition to President Harrison's nomination is no secret, when seen today regarding the interview with the president in which Mr. Harrison was reported as saying that he did not believe "individual disappointment" would control the action of the convention at Minneapolis, said: "The remarks about 'individual disappointment' indicate how thoroughly the president misapprehends the nature of the opposition to his candidacy, and how wise is the American system of frequent changes in the personnel of the government. 'It is astonishing how quickly and how easily is the process by which a man comes to look upon the office he holds as his private property. He becomes accustomed to the homage which follows in its train, and regards it as little less than impious to suggest that he had better make way for another. The president cannot understand how a man can be a good citizen without offering a prayer night and day for the reelection of Benjamin Harrison. He does not conceive it to be morally possible for any one to oppose him, except from bad, selfish and revengeful motives. Now I am what our mugwump friends delight to stigmatize as an unpractical politician. I look at things as they really are. The president says in this interview that he has acted conscientiously in the discharge of his public duties. It is far from me to question that. I am more than willing to subscribe to really enthusiastic praise of his administration. It certainly has done great things, but the president should not assume that he is the only man who, since 1889, has contributed to its achievements. He is only one of many statesmen who conjointly have labored to the country's honor and advantage. Blaine gave us the last attractive and popular feature to our policy—the magnificent scheme of reciprocity, which has saved to the people \$80,000,000 of taxation here, and on their exports half as much more in the foreign countries where they are sent. He has extended our foreign trade not less than \$75,000,000, and promises soon to do vastly more than that. Now, if I remember rightly, when Blaine sent to the president his pan-American report, proposing reciprocity, Mr. Harrison forwarded it to congress with something like a sneer. In short, he threw cold water on reciprocity.

Later, when Blaine's public letters demonstrated that the people were with him and his great policy, and when congress put it into law and Brazil gave Blaine a treaty, the president went stalling through the south, saying very much about the glories of reciprocity and very little about the statesman who contrived it. Reciprocity is the brightest jewel in the crown of this administration; but whose jewel is it? This administration settled the Samoan difficulty with Germany; that was a particularly ugly and delicate affair and undoubtedly great credit is due to the republican government which adjusted it so promptly, so neatly and so advantageously. I dare say the president should come in for his share of the credit, but it was not he who drew the instructions under which our commissioners acted, and it was certainly they who did the business. They were able men. Kasson is a most experienced diplomat, Phelps is a man of great tact and discretion, and Bates, Mr. Bayard's friend from Delaware, had been to Samoa and knew all about the situation. It was a victory for the Harrison administration, but we must not wholly forget Blaine, Kansas, Phelps and Bates. The Chilean affair was also a victory, and the president was highly conspicuous at the finish, but even there he must divide honors with the secretary of the navy, who built and armed cruisers between nightfall and morning for two weeks before the Chileans were down on their knees in abject apology, and with Commander Evans, whose martial demeanor gave the Chilean admiral a terrible cramp. We must not leave out Tracy and Evans. "This administration has vindicated the honor of the American flag. Now for the first time in twenty years American meat products are admitted in every European market on the same terms with the meat products of other lands, and in some markets on terms even more favorable. I have had some difficulty in figuring out just who has done this. Certainly it was done

primarily by the agents of the state department: by Minister Reid in France, Phelps in Germany, by Minister Grant in Australia, and by other ministers. If I remember correctly, Mr. Reid began this work with a hostile Parisian press, a hostile French public, a hostile chamber of deputies and, at the first, a hostile government to contend with. He gave such a character to the American hog as to enable it to force its way not only into the French market, but into every other. No my excellent friend, Secretary Rusk has said that he is very much obliged to Mr. Blaine and the state department for the able assistance they have rendered to him in securing the admission of American meat products abroad. This seems to me that it was Rusk who did it.

"In a recent speech, the president himself said that this result had been accomplished, in such complacent terms as to make me fear that Rusk had counted without his host; but whether it was done by the president or by Rusk, the republican party and the country will not be likely to forget that Blaine was in the state department, that Reid was at Paris, that Phelps was at Berlin, and that their relation to the victory was not altogether mechanical.

"It might be said perhaps that the credit of the achievements wrought by republican statesmen belongs especially to the president on the ground that he gave those great men to the party; but did he? Certainly it was not Harrison who made Blaine, nor did he make Reid, nor William McKinley, nor John Sherman, nor Allison, nor Aldrich, nor Frye, nor Hale. I guess maybe he did make Noble and Miller, and I shall not object to his having all the credit which attaches to their careers; but the point I wish to bring out is that ours is a government of parties, and not a government of men. The president's error lies in assuming that he has done it all.

"He asks the country to see in him the inspirator and creator of all that has brought process and happiness to the people since he began to reside in the White House; he attributes to himself all the glorious achievements of the last congress, quite ignoring the superb genius whose strong arm and clear head turned havoc into order and made the feeble majority of three or four the most prolific and successful body of lawmakers that ever sat in congress. The McKinley bill, the customs act, the shipping bill, the pension law, the navy construction laws, the fortification law, the army reform acts, the wonderful legislation which the republican majority of that congress formulated, and which Thomas B. Reed's resolute will enabled them to enact, Mr. Harrison attributes to himself, and says: 'See what I have done.'

## The Sacramento River.

SACRAMENTO, June 1.—The river is surprising everybody by not falling more rapidly. The water at this point shows a decline of only three inches in 24 hours, the figures being 26 feet 8 inches. The water is running more swiftly than before the break in the Yolo levee, but even now it is not moving rapidly enough to do much in the way of scouring the river bed. The amount of water flowing through the break should ordinarily lower the river rapidly, but the enormous overflow from the upper reaches of the stream keeps up the supply. A telephone message has been received from Oak Hall stating that everything is all right down there. Reports from Freepoint and Courtland state that the levee is all right at those places.

## Indiana Cloudburst.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—This city and central Indiana have had few such rains as fell last night and early this morning; in fact it was a cloudburst. Streets were filled with water and flowed over the curbs into yards. The Rogues' Run, which runs through the city, became a raging torrent and many people had to flee for their lives. The electric cars plowed their way through the streets like steamboats. The White river and Fall creek are on the rampage. Several of the northern suburbs are reported under water.

## Cowboys Fused.

TOMBSTONE, June 1.—Thomas Welch, a well-known cattleman of this county, was shot and killed yesterday by Wake Benge, a cowboy, with whom he had quarreled. Both were on horses. Welch shot twice at Benge, missing him. Then Benge fired, knocking Welch off his horse with a bullet wound in the left lung, from the effects of which he died today. Benge gave himself up and was released on \$1,000 bail.

## Going to Their Death.

CHEYENNE, June 1.—The stockmen and citizens in their confidence deny that another expedition against rustlers is going to Johnson county. They do say, however, that unless things change they will reopen the war as soon as they are freed. A good many men are going into the Powder River country armed.

## The Actors' Fund.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The fair committee of the Actors' Fund met yesterday for the first time since the closing of the fair. A resolution was adopted calling upon the treasurer to turn over to the treasurer of the Actors' Fund the sum of \$175,000, which it is expected represents the entire profits of the fair.